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SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOOD AND COAL-7th page.

* ATTENTION-THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the friends of Ireland, at School Hall street, between 7th and 8th streets northwest, on MON-DAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing branch of the I.N.L.L.

NOTICE. - THE STATED MEETING OF the COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at the residence of M. Caton, esq., on 5th, between G and H streets northwest, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. By order of the President. n4-2t R. W. CLAXTON, Secretary.

ON AND AFTER TO-MORROW, NOVEMBER 1st, 1881, our branch yard, corner 2d street and Indiana avenue, will be discontinued, and our only yard and office will be at our mill, foot south Capitol street, where we will be pleased to receive all orders. Telephonic connections.

BOOTH, WEMPLE & SMITH. BOOTH, WEMPLE & SMITH.

NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION. The books for the eighth issue of stock in the SERIAL SAVINGS AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION are now open. Stock may be obtained at \$1 per share. No back dues to be paid. This presents an excellent chance for investment monthly, and offers a good opportunity to get money for building or other purposes at reasonable rates. The meeting for reception of dues, subscriptions to stock and for advancing money will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 9th proximo, 7 o'clock p. m., at Hall, No. 625 7th street, opposite Patent Office. Shares \$1 each. No back dues.

JAMES S. EDWARDS, President.

JNO. A. PRESCOTT, Secretary and Treasurer,

JNO. A. PRESCOTT, Secretary and Treasurer, 622, 26, 29, n2, 5, 8&9 No. 1416 F street n. w. EUREKA SPRINGS WATER (from Arkansas)

Summit, Deep Rock, Geyser (Saratoga), Bethesda, Blue Lick, Bedford, Salurian, Michigan, Congress Water, and other Natural Waters, freshly received, nd for sale on draught at MILBURN'S PHARMACY,

GAS FIXTURES. E. F. BROOKS, with Mitchell, Vance & Co.'s goods and a quarter of a century practical experience. I can meet all competition and sell at LOWEST RATES. Im-

E. F. BROOKS, 531 15th street.

ATTORNEYS.

HENRY WISE GARNETT No. 2 Columbian Law Building, 5th st., bet. D and E, sep6-6m, 1p Washington, D. C. F. JANNUS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ROOM 31, LE
Droit Building, corner 8th and F streets northwest. Solicitor and Associate Counsel in Patent Cases.
024-4w

Attorney-at-Law, Has removed his office to Rooms 6 and 8, Gunton Law Building, Louisiana avenue, near City Hall. jy25-6m

JOHN MORAN,

2126 PENNSTLVANIA AVENUE AND 428 9TH NORTHWEST has on hand a large assortment of the best makes of

LATROBES, Cox, Whiteman & Cox's Celebrated Splendid and Rugby and other RANGES and HEATING STOVES, Novelty FURNACES, &c. PLUMBING, TIN-ROOFING, JOBBING, STOVE REPAIRS, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

A No. 7 RANGE, with all the fixtures, \$14. Connected to Telephone Exchange. 06-1m, 1p

HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON,

317 NINTH STREET.

HAVE AN ENTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS IN ALL

FURNACES, RANGES, LATROBE STOVES,

SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c. SANITARY INSPECTION AND THE REMODEL-

ING AND MODERNIZING OF DEFECTIVE PLUMBING IN CITY RESIDENCES IS MADE THE SPECIAL FEATURE OF OUR BUSINESS.

We give Favorable Estimates for New Constructions in all our branches.

STEINMETZ,

1237 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. OPENING OF LADIES' FURS. SEAL DOLMANS AND SACQUES. Fur-lined Garments of the Latest Patterns.

Great Variety of FUR TRIMMING. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ASHINGTON FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION The regular course of Lectures will be delivered MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Lenman Building, 1425 New York ave. n.w., beginning FRIDAY, Nov. 4th. For further information apply to Mrs. Jane Hitz, corner 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast; Mrs. S. A. M. Canfield, Bureau of Education, corner 8th and G streets; or to D. W. PRENTISS, M. D., Dean, 11-e03w 1224 9th street northwest.

BIBBS' NEW BALTIMORE LATROBE.

Is still at her old establishment, 713 11th street n. w., and want the general public to know that it is the only place in this city that Curtains can be done up equal to o7-1m°

JAY GOULD. The Boston Picture Man, No. 421 9TH ST. N. W.—Pictures, Frames, Japanese Goods, Xmas Cards and Novelties for ladies and child-

R. ISAAC NICHOLS & CO.'S AMERICAN REMedy for sale, 439 9th st. n.w., Room No. 1, over W. Riiey's Dry Goods Store. Liberal discount to the de. J. C. RINGWALT, Jr., Sole Agent for Wash-ton. Granite Monuments, Headstones, Mantels, &c., ich will be sold at very reasonable prices.

W. RUTHERFORD & CO., a16-6m

1116 Penna. ave.. near Star office.

DISEASES AND IMPERFECTIONS OF THE SKIN. IT OVERCOMES THE FLUSHED APPEARANCE OF HEAT. FATIGUE AND EXCITEMENT. TRICYCLES
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.
Those interested are invited to call and inspect them, at
SCRIBNER'S BICYCLE SCHOOL. IT MAKES A LADY OF THIRTY APPEAR BUT TWENTY! No. 928 F street northwest.

Menning

Vol. 58-No. 8,920.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE:" A DIS-course at New Jerusalem Temple, North Capitol street, near B, at 11 a.m. To-morrow.

GURLEY CHAPEL, CORNER 7TH STREET and Boundary.—Preaching by Rev. WARD BATCHELOR at 11 a.m. and Sabbath School Anniversary at 3:30 p.m.

FOUNDRY M. E. CHURCH, 14TH AND G streets.—To-morrow, the Pastor, Rev. W. F. WARD, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Communion at 11

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN) CHURCH, COR-ner 14th and L streets.—Rev. R. R. Shippen, Pastor. Subject To-morrow at 11 a.m.: "Christianity: What it is, and what it is not."

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (THE

only congregation in the city using the Psalms exclusively.)—In the City Hall, by Rev. S. Collins, D.D., at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. All are cordially invited. It

THE EAST WASHINGTON DASHAWAY RE-FORM CLUB will hereafter hold their weekly meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, navy yard, every SUN-DAY NIGHT, at 7:30 o'clock. Good speaking and interesting exercises are guaranteed.

MIZPAH BAND.—MEETING AT DUMBAR-

WAUGH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 3d and A streets northeast.—At 11 a.m., Miss Jennie Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Revival services by the pastor at 7:30 o'clock. Same continued by Miss Jennie Smith on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 9 and 3 o'clock. All cordially invited. 1t*

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, MASONIC TEM-

ple, corner 9th and F streets.—Services To-morrow at 11 a.m. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEX.
KENT. A service for all souls: "The Grounds of our Hope." Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. 1t

JULIA VALENTINE AND MARY S. THOMAS, of Baltimore, Ministers of the Society of Friends, will attend Friends' Meeting at 1023 7th street northwest, To-morrow, the 6th inst., at 11 a.m. All are invited.

FRIENDS' MEETING³ JOHN J. CORNELL, a gifted Minister of the Society, will hold a meeting on Sunday evening, 7:30, at the Meeting House on I street, west of 18th street northwest.

WESLEY CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH, CORNER

MOUNT VERNON PLACE M.E. CHURCH South, corner 9th and K streets northwest.— Preaching Sunday at 11 a.m. by Rev. S. K. Cox, D. D., of Baltimore, Md. Temperance address at 7:30

p.m., by Mrs. Mary M. Clardy, of Misssouri. Public invited.

METROPOLITAN M. E. CHURCH, CORNER C and 4½ streets.—Preaching at 11 a.m. by the Pastor, Rev. R. N. BAER. Communion at forenoon service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock

VERMONT AVENUE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
FREDERICK D. Power, Pastor.—Subject at 11
a.m.: "The Faith once delivered to the Saints." 7:30
p.m.: "The Church in Prophecy." All welcome. 1t

HAMLINE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 9TH

Sthand H STATEST CHURCH, CORNER

8th and H streets northwest, Rev. Samuel H. Greene Pastor.—11 a.m., memorial sermon of the late Hon. William Stickney, by the Pastor. Usual service

at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school, 9:30 a.m. A cordial invitation to all.

at 11 a.m., in the Christadelphian Ecclesia, in McCauley's Hall. Pennsylvania avenue, between 2d and 3d streets southeast. All invited. "Is Man Immortal? Are the Dead Ones Alive?" Evening discourse at 7:30 p.m., at No. 634 North Carolina avenue southeast. We shall show from the Bible that the popular superstition relative to the state of the dead has no foundation in God's revealed truth, All are welcome. Let the pulpit deceivers alone and search the Scriptures for yourselves.

AT THE MEETING OF THE DASHAWAY Reform Club, in Lincoln Hall, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Chas. M. Nye, esq., Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Illinois, and Miss Cleveland, of Dakota, will make addresses. Good music—Gospel hymns. All are invited.

The Trustees of the MUTUAL PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the District have declared a dividend of twenty (20) per cent of the current year's premium on all policies in force during the entire year ending 28th inst., same payable in cash or applied in payment of next year's premium. New policies taken out before the 28th inst. will share in any dividend that may be declared at the close of the next year.

JAMES E. FITCH, Secretary, n5-3t 1437 Penna. ave. (Corcoran Building.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 3D, 1881.

The firm of RIGGLES & HOPKINS is this day Dis-

solved by mutual consent. The business heretofore conducted by said firm will hereafter be conducted by THOS. RIGGLES, at the old stand, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street.

In retiring from the firm of Riggles & Hopkins, I most cordially and earnestly commend my successor to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1, 1881.
The firm of J. C. ERGOOD & CO. 1s this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. ERGOOD will sign in liquidation.

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartner-ship, under the firm name of J. C. ERGOOD & CO., for the purpose of conducting the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 915 Louisiana avenue and 918 and 920 C street northwest.

LADIES!

DO YOU WANT A PURE, BLOOMING COMPLEXION?

If so, a few applications of Hagan's

MAGNOLIA BALM

MAGNOLIA BALM MAGNOLIA BALM

Will gratify you to your heart's content.

It does away with

SALLOWNESS, REDNESS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all

THOMAS RIGGLES. IRA W. HOPKINS.

IRA W. HOPKINS.

FRANK HUME. J. C. ERGOOD.

JESSE C. ERGOOD. JULIUS HUGLE. CHAS. C. HOMER.

lone and search the Scriptures for yourselves.

row, (Sunday,) at 3 o'cloc worth." Public invited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

A NOTABLE CABINET MEETING. THE STAR ROUTE CASES. the justice, 'why, this is only a charge, there is nothing against the man!' 'Well,' said the justice,

The Question of the Prosecution of Guiteau-The Duties of the Attorney General in the Case-Difference of

WHAT TOOK PLACE THERE.

and Attorney General MacVeagh. A very important meeting of the Cabinet was held in President Arthur's parlor directly after his return from Yorktown. It was of unusual length, THE NEW PASTOR, REV. SHERMAN M. MERRILL, D. D., will preach at North Carolina avenue Methodist Protestant Mission, (corner North Carolina avenue and 8th street east,) Sunday next, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. and the secrecy maintained by the members and the ominous looks which followed all questions relating to the subjects discussed occasioned a good deal of comment at the time, particularly among the correspondents of newspapers. Putting this and that together and "taking one consideration with another," THE STAR is enabled to present a tolerably accurate history of the meet-

Every member of the Cabinet was present. The President, as soon as all were seated, stated that he had called the members together to consider ton-street M. E. Church, Georgetown, Sunday, November 6th, at 3:30 o'clock p.m. Band will meet at 3 o'clock. Come early and bring Moody and Sanky's Combined Hymns. the question of the prosecution of Guiteau; that for the case. He added, with a good deal of emphasis and accompanying his words with a clenched fist, that came down with some force on of the same conspiracy, the contract was awarded the table, that he would consider it pre-eminently disgraceful to the government, if, in the Guiteau case, as in the star route cases, the government should confess itself unprepared to go on, and be

compelled to ask a continuance. Attorney General MacVeagh was present and gave no sign. The President, noticing Mr. Mac-Veagh's silence, put the question to him directly as to the preparation of the government to proceed in the Guiteau case. The Attorney General replied that he did not consider it any part of his business to give attention to criminal prosecu-

tions. The President replied that this was a great state trial, and that the whole country looked to Mr. MacVeagh to see that it was conducted properly

Sth and F streets northwest.—Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. W.I. McKenney, subject: "Our Standards." At 7:30 p.m., Miss Jennie Smith, a member of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, will relate the wonderful history of her faith-healing. Come and hear her. Seats free. Everybody wel-Mr. MacVeagh said there was no law or custom for the Attorney General to appear in criminal trials, and said he had been told so by Judge Jeremiah Black. MRS. S. M. I. HENRY, SUPERINTENDENT Evangelistic Department Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will speak in Lincoln Tall, To-mor-row, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock. Subject: "What is the boy worth." Public invited The President then quickly and somewhat an-

grily asked Mr. MacVeagh how it had been in the Aaron Burr trial. "Oh, but that was a trial for treason," Mr. Mac- third count, where two offences have been diction is to proceed, and I repeat this simply be-"Yes," said the President, "and this is a trial

for murdering the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and to my mind it is the positive duty of the Attorney General to take charge of the case." Mr. MacVeagh then reiterated that the law never contemplated that as any part of his duty. The President replied that the Statutes of the

United States authorized the Attorney General to appear for the government at any time, in any federal court, in any case in which he might deem ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, corner 11th and H streets northwest.—Rev. S. DOMER, D. D., Pastor. Services To-morrow, (Sunday,) at 11 a.m and 7:30 p.m. Morning—Seventh Anniversary of Pastorate. Seats free. it his duty to do so, and he referred Mr. MacVeagh to the particular section of the law. By this time there was a good deal of excitement around the Cabinet table. The lawyers of the Cabinet being appealed to, they ail agreed with

Rev. S. M. Harrsock, "The Christian Race." 7:30 p. m., "The Lord's Supper:" reception of members and revival service. Sunday School, 9:15 and 3. Wel-As Mr. MacVeagh maintained his position that it was below the dignity of the Attorney General estant Church, Georgetown.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Southerland, 11 a.m.: "The Old Pulpit Picture." 7 p.m.: The Lost Wife." Children's Praise Meeting, 6:15 p.m. preaching at Mission Chapel by Rev. T. E. Colbourn, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. 1t" asked him if he had done anything to obtain might just as well have been left Mr. MacVeagh said he had not; that that was a

duty which belonged to the district attorney himself if he desired additional counsel. The President, with considerable warmth, said that that was a new suggestion to him, and that either Mr. MacVeagh or himself was very ignorant of the law; for, according to his reading of the United States statutes, it was made the express duty of the Attorney General to engage assistant into on the 15th day of October, 1877; and the counsel in any case where, in his judgment, the

FRIENDS' MEETING, I STREET, BE-tween 18th and 19th northwest.—John J. Cor-NELL, an eloquent Minister of the Society of Friends, will attend meeting as above, on First-day (Sunday) evening, 10th month (November) 6th, at 7:30 p.m. The public are invited. interests of the government required it. ASBURY M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING AT 11 a.m., Rev. N. M. CARROLL; serm on to the old members. 3 p.m., Temperance Meeting, address by Mrs. Simpson, the great orator of Michigan. At 7:30 p.m., preaching by Rev. A. J. Wheeler. Revival services during the week. Come. 1t* Mr. MacVeagh said that he took a different view of his duty, and did not consider himself bound to take any part in the trial of Guiteau or to procure addition counsel for that purpose. He said that in the star route cases Col. Corkbill had suggested a lin spite, however, of his influence with Brady; in the star route cases Col. Corkhill had suggested a McKENDREE M.E. CHURCH, MASSACH Usetts avenue, bet. 9th and 10th streets northwest.

Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. Herbert Richardson, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sacrament of Lord's Supper at morning service. Revival service at night and each evening during the week save Tuesday and Saturday.

desire for the employment additional counsel, and Mr. nothing to do with it and C he pleased in the matter.

The President said he was saturday. desire for the employment of Mr. Wm. A. Cook as | McDonough; in spite of the fact that Brown had additional counsel, and Mr. MacVeagh said he had nothing to do with it and Col. Corkhill could do as

The President said he was determined that the government should have able counsel, and he HOLY CROSS CHURCH, CORNER MASSA chusetts avenue and 18th street.—Sunday ser vices: Matins, 9:30 a.m.; litany and celebration, Holy would himself direct, if Mr. MacVeagh declined to as culminated then. There is no allegation that do so, that Judge John K. Porter, of New York, Brown ever acted for Walsh; there is no allega-Communion and sermon, 11 a.m.; evensong, 5 p.m. Daily matins, 9 a.m.; evensong, 5 p.m. Scats free. All are specially invited. J. A. HARROLD, D. D., and Walter Davidge, of Washington, be employed | tion that Brown was interested directly or indias additional counsel in the prosecution of Gui-

sired it to be done he would employ the gentlemen

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 23D STREET, REV. WILLIAM M. BARKER, Rector.—To-morrow, Holy Communion, 7:30 a.m. Morning prayer, and catechising, 4 p.m. Third service and sermon, 7:30 p.m.; Choral services. All seats free. Dr. Townsend will preach in the evening. Daily prayer at 6 p.m., and on litany days at 11 a.m. It is said that at the close of this somewhat remarkable Cabinet scene the President remarked of this money to French, or Turner; not one; not that the Attorney General's knowledge of the law "THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE Throne of David in Jerusalem, under Messiah, the Prince, the Son of David:" Sunday morning discourse at 11 a.m., in the Christadelphian Ecclesia, in McCauley's would be greatly improved by reading the statutes

Confederate Bonds in the U. S. Treasury. MILLIONS IN IT"-BONDS, NOTES AND CERTIFI-CATES OF INDEBBTEDNESS.

There have been a good many statements and guesses as to the amount of confederate bonds held by the U.S. Treasury. None of them have come near the mark. The amount of confederate bonds held by the U.S. government has never been | the vindication of those counts before you being accurately counted, but a count sufficient to determine that the sum is about \$2,000,000, has just been

cluded in the amount, except the issue of 1864, had been cancelled by the confederate government before they came into the hands of the United States. It is not known exacly what the amount of the uncancelled notes which help to make the \$50,000,000 is. The Treasury officers have never taken the trouble to count the uncancelled notes separately, as they possess no more value than those that are cancelled. In addition to the two classes of confederate securities mentioned above, the Treasury has in its possession a large amount of certificates of indebtedness issued by the conlederate government, which were captured at Richmond and the various confederate depositories. The certificates were issued to take the place of confederate bonds, which had not then been printed. They were exchangeable for these bonds, or could be used as legal tenders of the confederacy They range in amounts all the way from \$50 to \$300,000. The exact amount of them has never been counted. The officers of the captured and abandoned property division of the Treasury department do not believe that there are any deposits abroad which are the property of the late confederacy. They differ from other officers of the government in announcing this belief. They base their opinion upon correspondence between Mason and Slidell, the confederate commissioners abroad with their government, which correspondence is in the possession of the captured and abandoned property division. In their letters, up to the very last days, Mason and Slidell beg and keep begging for money from the confederacy. If there were confederate deposits abroad it is argued that Mason and Slidell would not have been continually calling for money but would have asked authority to check upon these deposits.

THE BOOM ABOUT AT AN END. The confederate bond boom in Washington would seem to be about on its last legs. There were no transactions of any account yesterday. The brokers here who had been buying upon orders from New York yesterday and to-day received instructions to buy no more. There are several parties in the city who are to-day buying on their own speculation and without commission from New York. These people are paying only from \$1.50 to \$3 per thousand, instead of the figures of \$11 and \$13 per thousand, which ruled a day or two ago.

THERE are 157 new advertisements in THE STAR to-day. AUDITOR OF RAILROAD ACCOUNTS MCCAMMON has commenced the preparation of the annual report

Two DIPLOMATIC VACANCIES.—The resignation of Minister Foster, of the Russian mission, leaves | The case was heard. Not a solitary thing was two first-class missions open—those of Austria and Russia. No appointments to those vacancies how-ever, will be made until January next.

MR. INGERSOLL'S SHARP POINTS.

HE CONCLUDES HIS ARGUMENT.

Opinion Between President Arthur "THE YOUNG GIANT OF THE WEST" BEGINS

By a quarter to ten o'clock this morning every available seat in the Criminal Court room was occupied, it being generally understoed that Mr. Ingersoll was to continue his argument. The usual number of ancient and modern volumes, containing the authorities against proceeding by information, were on hand. By ten o'clock counsel were in their places-Messrs. Cook, Bliss, Brewster and Corkhill representing the government; Messrs. Totten, Ingersoll, Chandler, Wilson and Shellabar-

ger representing the defendants. Mr. Ingersoll, resuming where he left off yesterday, said: "May it please the court, the second count charges that 'in pursuance of the conspiracy Brady issued an order declaring George L. Mc-Do nough a failing contractor, and thereupon awarded the finishing of the contract of carrying the mails to Kirk & Gleason, who were the sureties of McDonough,' &c.; and then that, 'in pursuance MR. INGERSOLL CHARGES INCONSISTENCY IN THE IN-

And here let me remark that, in my judgment

ment, they have sought to put two offences in the same information, simply because, as they declare, they happen in reference to the same route-40,101. It is perfectly consistent to say that Brady, Turner, French, McDonough and Brown conspired to give a contract to McDonough, conspired to increase that contract to me Donough conspired to increase that contract, and to expedite and to increase it greater than they had a right by law. That, I others told him. In closing he said: "When my say, is perfectly consistent. Then it would be perfectly consistent to say that afterwards that afterwards should be resolved in his favor. But instead of Brady, Turner, French and Walsh conspired that, not satisfied with the harm already done, not to take the contract from McDonough and gave it satisfied with violating the custom of 160 years, to Walsh. But I insist that it is absolutely incon- not satisfied when they were atraid to present this contract for himself, and then conspired to have | word knowing what it means. When they were himself declared a failing contractor; absolutely afraid to present it to the grand jury, they came absurd. So it would be consistent to say that Brown | to this court, having waited themselves for the was to receive from \$12,000 to \$16,000; but it is abso- having then, by an affidavit illegal and void, aclutely inconsistent to say that he conspired to take | complished the arrest and maligning of this man, that contract from McDonough. That, in my | they now say if you have any doubt, resolve that judgment, is the trouble, not only with doubt against the defendant. Col. Bliss said, the united, inconsistent as to some persons, or, at least, as to one. The first is inconsistent as to McDonough and Brown. The first count, the second, the third the same; but the first charge in the first count is consistent as to Brown and Mc-Donough; but the second that they conspired against themselves is inconsistent; and so far as I am concerned, I know of no law to prevent a man conspiring against himself. There may be some statue to that effect, but I have never heard of it. After citing that we conspired together to take the contract from ourselves, that we conspired to prevent our sureties from fulfilling it, the next charge is that Brady collected

MONEY FROM CONTRACTORS TO CORRUPT CONGRESS. That does not seem to be the main charge in this case. I presume that it is brought in simply to prejudice the case. Surely we are not upon trial for having raised money to corrupt Congress. The information is filed because we conspired to defraud the United States, not that we to appear in a criminal case, the President then partment. It seems to me that that

counsel to assist District Attorney Corkhill in the out. There is no particular propriety in one department slandering There is no particular propriety in putting in an information of this kind a general charge that money was raised to corrupt Congress. It has nothing to do with the matter, and had much better have been left out. In this second count not another word is said in regard to Brown. And now when we come to boil it down it this: Brown used his influence with Brady in favor of McDonough. Brady had already agreed to do this thing, according to the second count, one year before. Accordng to the second count this conspiracy was entered conspiracy consists in the fact that they agreed together. Consequently, after Brady had agreed with McDonough, McDonough one year afterwards went and employed Brown, so that he might influence Brady to carry out the conspiracy. And you must recollect that Brown himself had conspite of the fact that Brady had conspired with conspired with McDonough and Brady, Brady declared McDonough to be a failing contractor, and declared his sureties failing contractors, took the ontract from him and them, and let it to another.

That was the result of BROWN'S INFLUENCE WITH BRADY rectly with the contract given to Walsh; not the slightest information that he did anything legally Mr. MacVeagh then said that if the President de- or illegally, either for or against Walsh. There is no charge that Brown made or intended to make any corrupt use of money that he received. There s no charge that he divided this money with Brady; no charge that he was to give any the slightest intimation, not a suspicion that he was to divide the money; not a suspicion that he of the United States which define the duties of his itself would be entirely inconsistent with the charge that Brady had already conspired. He said: "I do not know but I am wasting time on this count (meaning the second count), as I am also going to waste a little on the third; because, as I understand, Col. Bliss substantially

ADMITTED THAT THE SECOND AND THIRD COUNTS WERE NOT GOOD. Mr. Cook.—You were mislead. It is to be expected that there would be other counts as good as the first. Col. Bliss said, or attempted to say, that precedent would be left to others. Mr. Ingersoll.—Then, as I understand it, Col.

the swearing. "The gentleman who spoke yesterday," said he, (referring to Mr. Bliss) "said that this thing could be done in the southern district of New York." If that is true the judge who allows it ought not to be permitted to sit on the bench which he disgraces by his presence. His ermine should be taken from him, because he robs the citizen of his liberty without any probable cause,

without an oath or affirmation. STRANGE IDEAS OF JUSTICE IN NEW YORK. it does not change the law. Strange ideas they have of justice in New York. [Laughter.] A man can be arrested and imprisoned without anybody in the world having sworn that he committed any offence, or anybody in the world swearing that he had violated any law! He can be imprisoned on and he would not like to begin his argument until the guess of the district attorney! I have no doubt that this information was the child of New York practice, suggested by a gentleman who is in the habit of practicing in the courts where men are deprived of their liberty by their accusers resorting to that formality—it may be that an oath in the state of New York is so regarded, that it is only a matter of form. And that is the practice in New York! [Laughter.]
Going further in his criticism of such proceed-

ings, he said that the court which was known as

THE STAR CHAMBER could not pass sentence of death, but could imprison men, put them in the pillory, cut off their limbs. "Those things," he said, "were within the province of that court; and the reason that that court became so infamous was because informations were filed without oath or affirmation. They did then as they do now in the state of New York."
He said that the star chamber met its death in
1641; that until that time there was no liberty until that year. He said, "you may say that that was the birthday of English manhood and liberty." The star chamber was stricken down, said he, because they proceeded against the citizen without oath or affirmation, because they put substantially the loved right of liberty, property and happiness of every man in the kingdom at the beck and will and caprice and malice of the ting's counsel and the king's attorney general. In this government we have no officers of that kind; we have servants. He said, referring to the argument of Col. Bliss, "you are told if there is any doubt about this court having jurisdiction of this case, the safest way is to decide that you have. Why In order that the rights of the accused may be deviced him and the government's saved!

NO USE HAVING A CASE IF YOU DON'T FINE THE MAN. "I recollect," said he, "of a man who was ar-rested and brought before a justice of the peace. against the man, nothing except that a policeman arrested him. The justice remarked to him: 'I will fine you a dollar and costs.' A lawyer said to telegraphy and postal savings banks.

if you do not fine the man you might as well not have arrested him. [Laughter.] Somebody has got to pay the costs; there is no use of having a ase if you do not fine the man.' [Laughter]. This is the safer way."

WHEN IN DOUBT TAKE THE TRICK.

I saw in a theater one time a little play. One of the characters in the play never did anything in the play without quoting some authority. He always had his authority on hand. I recollect one amounts to a declaration that the just interests of scene where he was in company with several others on the stage, and the others having one by one gone away, he looked on the stage and saw a \$10 bill, which he picked up. The question with him was what to do with it. "Now," said he, "maybe one of those gentlemen lost this money; maybe not. If I should say I found it, it might be the means of some of those gentlemen telling a lie about having lost it." [Laughter.] Said this character, "there is a doubt in my mind as to what I ought to do with it, and when there is a doubt, (after putting the money in his pocket,) you should take the trick. [Laughter.] That is really the argument urged in this case. If your honor has any doubt as to your jurisdiction in this matter,

the safer was is to say that you have: GOING INTO THE SUBLIME ONCE MORE, Mr. Ingersoll said that a principle could not be made infamous by the means that were resorted to by the Star Chamber Court. Said he: "The cross, the rack, the gallows never succeeded in making a principle infamous; but John Brown shed a glory even upon the gallows; and so it has been through

give his ideas of WHAT AN INFAMOUS CRIME IS.

After eulogizing the grand jury system, he said that here, in the District of Columbia, above all other places, should the grand and time-honored institution, the grand jury, be maintained, and be allowed to stand between the humble citizen and the man who can hold office. Said he, my client is | hands. arrested upon official ignorance. He explained that sistent to say that McDonough conspired to get a | case to the grand jury-Afraid! Afraid! -I use the expiration of the statute of limitations nearly first and second count, but with the safer way if you have any doubt as to your juriscause Col. Bliss is now present. I say if the court has any doubt as to whether this is or is not an infamous crime, stop! If the court has any doubt as to whether these affidavits amount to probable cause, stop! No court can go on to final judgment. a judgment that takes from man his liberty or his property, without being as clear as daylight as to his jurisdiction and power. The absolute knowledge that you have jurisdiction makes you clear in your high office; and so I say-not only I, but the law, says it, it you have the slightest doubt,

And amid murmurs of approval Mr. Ingersoll took his seat, saying: "That is all I have to say in

Here a recess was taken. The Afternoon Session.

"THE YOUNG GIANT OF THE ST. LOUIS BAR." It was on the program in the afternoon that Jeff Chandler, the "young giant of the St. Louis bar," who has been engaged to defend Gen. Brady, should to the fact that an agreement (now being drawn speak. This was to be Mr. Chandler's first intro- up for signature) has been made between the manpatient, silent, apparently unconcerned listener for railroad companies, which in all matters of traffic two days, and some curiosity was expressed to hear him. During the afternoon Chief Justice Cartter | a common interest in business from San Francisco sat on the bench with Judge Cox. Mr. Chandler, when the court assembled, arose and began his is generally strong, and the net result of argument in a very modest manner, speaking the fluctuations thus far to-day is an advance of clearly, but not loudly, though as he proceeded he warmed up to his subject, and his voice occasionally made the chamber ring. He wished, he said, to call attention to two or three principles which, he thought controlled the case completely. The case stood now where it was left with the discretion of the court to dispose of it. If their interpretation of the law was correct there was

NOTHING TO SEND TO THE GRAND JURYthe acts alleged did not constitute any crime under the statutes. The type of jurisprudence which this court administered was different in many respects from the type which preceded the common law. In the common law the crime did not have to be clearly defined. To show the distinction between common and statutory law respecting crimes, he read from "Wheaton's Criminal Law. The origin of the common law was in the discre tion of the administrator of it, who defined at his udgment what was and what was not crimial. If that principle was not a resident statutory jurisdiction which the court was administering, then it could not be invoked to aid the uncertainties of the statute. If the acts could not be constructed into an offence condemned by this statute, then the court would not, of course, weary tself with the matter. Referring to Mr. Bliss' remarks, he said he had left this question of the law

THE GENTLEMEN SOUGHT RELIEF FROM THE EMBARcaused by the limitations of the statute by attempting the impossibility of importing into the statute law the principle of common law. This statute was uncertain. As to that point they all agreed. consult so as to relieve itself of this uncertainty. Would the court go on an excursion to common law and find the definition of fraud there? The court could not define a crime. It was purely a legislative power to define a crime. The court could not in determining what this crime was, what its limits were, exercise any discretion at all. The court could not say that certain acts which were within the mischief of a statute that made certain other acts criminal also come within the statute. Mr. Chandler quoted extensively to sustain the principle which he had advanced—to show that a court could not give an equitable or lberal construction to a penal statute. It must

be conceded, Mr. Chandler said, that the same throughout the entire jurisdiction of the United States, and there could be no crime against the United States; that was not defined in the

A LITTLE SPAT BETWEEN COUNSEL. Mr. Chandler after speaking of the fallacy of attempting to punish a man for intent, referring to the disrepute in the eyes of the law into which the crime of conspiracy had fallen, declared that "if If a judge does it, it is infamous; but time or not | Gen. Brady's acts were authorized by law, he could not be tried for bad faith alone." Mr. Chandler finished speaking about 2:10 p.m. The court inquired if the prosecution desired to

Mr. Cook said that he had received a request from the Solicitor General to come to his off Monday.

The court then adjourned. A PIONEER IN GAS.-Jeremiah Crutchett, of Philadelphia, the man who first lighted the Capitol and White House with gas, was in the city yesterday, and called at the Executive Mansion. He is about 80 years of age. He got special congressional permission to light the Capitol and permission from President Monroe to illuminate the White House with gas. The only object of his visit here was to pay his respects to the President, whom he found to be out of the city.

THE PRESIDENT remained in the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, yesterday, and was called upon by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among them a number of distinguished gentlemen, among them being ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, Gen. Hancock, Col. John R. Lydecker, Gen. John K. Porter, Collector Wm. H. Robertson. John F. Quarles, Judge Thos. Settle, Police Commissioner French, Emory A. Storrs, George M. Van Nort, Edwards Pierrepont, President Potter, of Union College; William A. Parling, Robert H. Pruyn, Judge Blatchford, W. L. Bostwick, Clarence A. Seward, E. W. Stoughton, James Otis, John A. King, ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, John Hoey, Assemblyman W. J. Trimble and Senator George H. Forster. The President spent most of the day in his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but went to his home in Lexington avenue in the afternoon and remained there several hours. The Herald says: He has seen ex-Senral hours. The Herald says: He has seen ex-Sen-ator Conkling once since his arrival in this city, but the visit of neither gentlemen has any politi-cal significance. The President will return to ngton next Thursday night or Friday morn-

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON is expected back on Monday afternoon. He has ed his commission as postmaster at Burling-

IT IS STILL REPORTED that Postmaster General

TWO CENTS.

Telegrams to The Star.

Secretary Blaine's Policy. VIEWS OF M. DE LESSEPS ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE CIRCULAR LONDON, November 5 .- The Bulletin du Canal Interoceanique publishes an article which is considered to be an expression of the views of M. de Lesseps, concerning Mr. Blaine's circular. It terms of the concession made by Colombia to the entirely unnecessary for America to trouble her-

self in the matter.

LONDON OPINION OF SECRETARY BLAINE'S SOUTH AMERICAN POLICY. LONDON, November 5 .- The Standard, commenting on the alleged protest of Mr. Blaine against any annexation of Peruvian territory by Chili, says: "Considering the circumstances existing in South America, it would be simply offering a premium for aggressive combinations if annexation were recognized as a right of the more powerful. So far, therefore, Mr. Blaine has acted with a vigor, which ought to commend itself to the world at large. But if he is not misinterpreted he seems to aim at constituting the United States as the arbiter of the politics of the whole American continent. In view of the great colonial interests of England and other powers, such protection, if ever meant to be seriously advanced, is inadmissible. Nothing is more calculated to excite the susceptibilities of the petty South American republics. The United the history of this world. He then proceeded to States and other American governments have, however, every right to protest against any European power gaining a further footing on the continent of America."

A Contradiction from Richmond. RICHMOND, VA., November 5 .- It is stated on the best authority that there is no foundation for the published reports that the control of the Richmond and Danville railroad company is likely to change

The New British Minister. PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Hon. Lionel S. Sackville-West, left for Washington, on the limi-

ted express this morning at 12:20. Ireland Anti-Rent Agitators.

A QUEER PROMISSORY NOTE. LONDON, November 5.—A curious plan has been adopted in some parts of the west of Ireland with the view of keeping the "no rent" manifesto benote, which has been circulated among the secure to the accused a fair trial. If denunciation farmers attending a fair at Moate county, West- and obloquy were to follow he was quite brave meath. The note is day Parnell, Davitt, and the other suspects are released. It is intended that the note shall be signed by tenants and sent to landlords.

Fatally Shot in a Quarrel. St. Louis, November 5.-A Republican special says: Harrison H. Wines, ex-member of the Missouri legislature, shot and mortally wounded John | trial. O. Roach, circuit and county clerk, of Camden county, in a quarrel at Lynn creek yesterday. An old feud was the cause.

Trickett's Challenge to Hanlan. TORONTO, ONT., November 5.-Trickett the oars-May, on Creve Coeur lake, near St. Louis.

Wall Street To-day. New York, November 5.—The Post's financial article (1:40 p.m. edition) says: At the Stock Exchange United States bonds are 1/2 higher for the 4's, and otherwise are unchanged. Southern state bonds are dull and the changes in prices are fractional. Railroad bonds are generally higher, the largest rise being 1% in Texas and Pacific land grant incomes to 78. The rise in these bends, as well as in the shares of the company, is ascribed unites the interests of the three roads. This makes east to either St. Louis or New Orleans, and the reverse. The share speculation to-day %33 per cent; the latter Oregon Navigation to 169; it having been bought up to 170, "buyer 60." Bloomington and Western is up 2 per cent to 50% Texas and Pacific, 1% to 56%; Sandusky, 1% to 56 Cameron Coal, 1% to 39%; Quicksilver, 1 per cent to 15; C. C. C. and I. 1 to 95%; Erie continues to be the most active stock on the list at 47a47%; the Elevated Stocks have been dull and feverish, and are generally lower; Missouri, K. and T. has advanced to 42 from 41%; the telegraph stocks are only steady, and Pacific Mail has been dull and about

bonds. Time loans are about 6 per cent, and mer-cantile paper is 6a½ per cent. The market for foreign exchange is dull but fully steady. The Markets.

steady. The money market is easy for call loans

at 5a6 per cent on stocks and 4a5 per cent on U. S.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—Virginia 6's deferred, 20; do. consols, 82; do. second series, 41; do. past due coupons, 94%; do. new ten-forties, 52% bid to-day.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—Cotton quiet—middling, 11%. Flour easy and unchanged. Wheat, southern a shade easier; western lower, closing steady—southern red, 1.38a1.44; do. amber, 1.46a1.50; No. 1

Maryland, 1.47%; No. 2 western winter red, spot and November, 1.384a1.38%; December, 1.42%a1.42%; January, 1.46a1.46%; February, 1.49%a1.49%. Corn, southern easier and quiet; western lower, dull and neglected—southern white, 70; do. yellow, 67 new; western mixed, spot and November, 65a66; December, 68%a68%. Oats steady and quiet—southern, 48a51; western white, 49a50; do. mixed, 47a48; Pennsylvania, 49a50. Rye steady, 1.08. Hay unchanged. Provisions easier—mess pork, 18.00. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8% and 10. Bacon—shoulders, 9%; clear rib sides, 11%. Hams, 13%a13%. Lard—refined, 12%. Butter firm—western grass, 18a25. Eggs firm, 25a27. Petroleum nominal. Coffee easier—Rio cargoes. ordinary to fair, 9a11. Sugar steady—A soft, 10%. Whisky quiet, 1.17a1.17%. Freights to Liverpool per steamer unchanged. Receipts—flour, 2,248 barrels; wheat, 34,069 bushels; corn, 43,354 bushels; oats, 6,763 bushels; rye, 612 bushels. Shipments—wheat, 61,400 bushels; corn, 10,252 bushels. Shipments—wheat, 503,536 bushels; corn, 72,488 bushels.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Stocks irregular. Money, 5a6. Exchange—long, 480%; short, 484%. State bonds inactive. Governments strong. Cotton quiet.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Flour dull and heavy. 5a6. Exchange—long, 480¼; short, 484¼. State bonds inactive. Governments strong. Cotton quiet.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat opened ¾a¾ cent higher; advanc since lost. Corn a shae lower and heavy. Pork dull and weak, 17.50. Lard heavy, 11.35. Spirits turpentine, 53½. Rosin, 250. Freights firm.

LONDON, November 5, 12:30 p.m.—Consols—for money, 99 13-16; for the account, 100. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 57½; do. seconds, 21.2. Eric, 48½. New York Central, 145½. Pennsylvania Central, 68½. Milwaukie and St. Paul common, 112.

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN VOTERS CAN secure orders for round trip tickets at half fare to all points in Maryland and Baltimore, Philadelphia willington, Baltimore and Potomac, Northern Central, Western Maryland and Baltimore & Office of trail, Western Maryland and Baltimore & Office of trail, Western Maryland and Baltimore & Office of trail, Western Maryland and Baltimore & Office of trail of Rocks road) railroads on application to Washington, Chairman Committee on Trans. Sixth Anditor's Office.

Maryland and Baltimore & Office of trail of Rocks road) railroads on application to Washington, Chairman Committee on Trans. Sixth Anditor's Office.

Maryland and Baltimore & Office of trail of Rocks road) railroads on application to Washington, Chairman Committee on Trans. Sixth the union in different sections of the south, and they were relatives.

The QUESTION OF PROBABLE CAUSE.

Having dissected the information he then took to pounds of the city and abandoned property of the United States law was not to define or to punish crimes in group. The court must look to punish crimes in group. The court must look to the statute, therefore, for its definition. It could not be said because the court had a duplex jurisation, whatever, on the part of the statute, therefore, for its definition. It could not be said because the court had a duplex jurisation of the court must look to punish crimes in group. The court must look to the statute, therefore, for its definition. It could not be said that no man can be taken from his home, round and others, he was at a house in the northern part to the union in different sections of the will be said they were relatives.

Having dissected the information he then took to punish crimes in group. The court must look to the statute, therefore, for its definition. It could not be said that no man can be taken from his home, round and others, he was at a house in the northern part to see what individual acts are forbidden. The will of the court must look to see what individual acts are forbidden. Th Central, 94%; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 47%; do. preferred, 90%; do. seconds, 104%; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 127%; New Jersey Central, 96%; Delaware and Hudson, 109%; Reading, 68%; Northwestern, 126%; do. preferred, 139%; St. Paul. 108%; Wabash and Pacific, 48%; do. preferred, 90%; Union Pacific, 120%; M., K. and T., 42%; Hannibal and St. Jo. 96; do. preferred, 113%; Ohlo and Mississippi, 42%; Pacific Mail, 45%; C. C. and I. C., 21%; Northern Pacific common, 40; do. preferred, 82%; San Francisco common, 46%; do. preferred, 82%; San Francisco common, 46%; do. preferred, 70%; do. first preferred, 107; Central Pacific, 95%; Rock Island, 135%; Chesapeake and Ohio, 28% a29; Louisville and Nashville, 95%; Ontario and Western, 32%; Manhattan Elevated, 52%; District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, 107a108; Chicaro, Burlington and Quiney, 139; Denver and Rio Grande, 85%; St. Pauland Omaha, 41%; do. preferred, 103; C. C. C. and I., 94%; Erie and Western, 47%; Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, 85; Col. Coal, 52%; Ohio Central, 27%; Texas Pacific, 56%; Texas Pacific L. G., 77.

Closing Government Bonds.—6's reg., 101%a101%; 5's reg., 101%a102; 4%'s reg., 112a112%; do. coupon, 113a113%; 4's reg., 116%a116%; do. coupon, 116%a116%.

EFFECT OF THE TREASURY PROGRAM FOR NOtwo millions of any uncalled bonds of the government once a week, made by the Treasury department yesterday afternoon, has had the effect of steadying the money market in New York. The whole list of stocks has become more firm. The Treasury program being definitely outlined is the cause of the firmer tone of the market. There is no longer any uncertainty the most enduring and least expensive methods of the most enduring and least expensive methods of the most enduring and least expensive methods of New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore and Washington, could be placed under fire from an enemy's fleet, which might ride at anchor in safety, entirely out of reach of any defensive works now in existence on our part. VEMBER IN WALL STREET .- The offer to purchase for some time by certain officers of the department. The only thing that will break the even tenor of the program would be that the continued and uncalled 8% per cents should go above par. In that case the Treasury would have to go into the market and buy the bonds at a higher rate than it now proposes to do. Heretofore the shoving out at unexpected intervals of large amounts of money has recently disturbed the New York market. It was principally to guard against this that a weekly purchase of \$2,000,000 of uncalled continued 8% per cents was finally decided upon.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER The following are the readings of the thermome-ter at the Signal Office during the day: 7 a.m., 39.5 deg.; 11 a.m., 54 deg.; 2 p.m., 59 deg. Maximum 59.5 deg.; minimum, 35.7 deg.

HANLAN WILL NOT ROW TILL SPRING.-Hanlan

says that on no account will he row another race before spring. He says it was not fair for Trickett to pounce upon him and ask him to row a race on a few minutes' notice. Hanlan's attention being directed to the newspaper comments, he said: "I expected that; but I'll row away from these reports in the spring. Anybody who wants a race with me in the spring can have it. This is anal."

THE CONING PRIZE FIGHT.—Geo. Holden, who is to fight Frank White for \$2,500 a side and the feather-weight championship, has won the toes for the choice of fighting ground. The battle will take place in Canada, within 100 miles of Erie, Pa., about the 16th inst.

The Guiteau Case.

WHAT MR. SCOVILLE SAYS ABOUT ONEIDA SOYES-AN EX-CONGRESSMAN WHO BELIEVES IN LETTING

GUITEAU HAVE A FAIR TRIAL Mr. Scoville is always busy. When a STAR reporter dropped into his room this morning he was going through an immense package of letters. He

was, he said, sending out subpænas and had been up ever since three o'clock this morning. He had not seen Guiteau for four days, but had received a note from him asking him to come to the jail. "Don't you think Guiteau wrote the letters to the President and to Mr. Bennett asking for contributions to his defence as a sort of joke?" in-

"He never perpetrated a joke in his life, and it is too late for him to begin now," said Mr. Scoville, "He was as much in earnest when he wrote these letters as when he took this speech, (picking up pamphlet containing Guiteau's speech, Garfield and Hancock,") and writing 'Consul to Paris across it, sent it to the President. A lady, who has written to me, says she never knew a more fanatical and positive man, or a man more honest in religion than L. W. Guiteau, and that his son Charles Julius was an exact counterpart of him. That is so. His father never made a joke in his life. People will know Guiteau before the trial is over." "Onelda Noyes," remarked the reporter, "says that you wanted him to testify to Guiteau's in-

sanity. "That is not strictly true. When I appeared in court and asked time, I had to present such a list of witnesses as I could get together, and Noyes' name appears in the list. I have given out recently some matters for publication which I hope the United States are already provided for in the | will counteract the effect of Noyes' letter. I spoke of him as Panama Canal Company, and that therefore it is because when Guiteau belonged to the Community Noyes used to say to the others, 'Never mind him He is crazy.' He said Guiteau was insane then. I received a letter this morning," continued Mr. Scoville, "from a gentleman who was intimate with Mr. Lincoln, and who was connected with the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's time, and was a biographer of Lincoln. I was associated with him in murder trial in Chicago-the only murder trial I was ever connected with, except the present one. I will read you the letter." Mr. Scoville then read

the following: CHICAGO, November 3, 1881.—George Scoville, Esq. Dear Sir: Your note of the 31st ult. has just been received. You recall our association many years ago in the defence on a trial for murder of young McLaughlin. I would like to be present at the trial of Guiteau, but I have engagements which I cannot put off. I will remember the boy Mc-Laughlin. We saved on that occasion an innocent lad from the gallows. I do not know whether Guiteau is guilty-whether he was sane when he committed the cruel act for which he is to be tried. That is the question the court and jury are to try, and Guiteau is entitled to a fair trial, which he cannot have without able counsel. It would be a disgrace to the American bar and the American judiclary if public prejudice should prevent him from having a fair trial. I cannot believe there is in our country a member of our noble profession who would be so cowardly selfish as to refuse to defend Guiteau because he feared that an honest, faithful and earnest defence would bring upon him the abuse of the press. All whose opinion is of value

sional duty. I knew, respected and loved Mr. Garfield. We were members of Congress together; he has been my honored guest, and the death of no public man, with one exception, has ever so shocked and grieved me. But if Garfield were alive to-day and an appeal such as you have made for aid were made to him his professional chivalry would not have hesitated one fore the tenants. It takes the form of a promissory | moment. He would have done all in his power to enough to do his duty, regardless of all such siderations. I honor you for your fidelity to the brother of your wife. Your course, so far as it has come to my knowledge, has been honorable to you

would not only approve, but honor such profes-

as a man and a lawyer. Very truly yours, ISAAC N. ARNOLD. This letter was written in response to one from Mr. Scoville inviting Mr. Arnold to attend the

Among the recent communications written by the productive Guiteau is a letter to the President proposing that the latter should contribute some of his presidential salary towards his (Guiteau's) man has issued a challenge to row Hanlan, next defence. Another letter is to James Gordon Bennett asking that gentleman to make a contribution to his defence "in view of the sufferings the Herald caused me in '74," saying that he had no

> the amount suggested as a proper contribution under the circumstances. The Health of Washington City.

doubt if he had pushed his libel suit against the

Herald it would have cost the journal twice \$10,000,

ACTION OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY. At the meeting of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia last Wednesday night the subject of the misrepresentations concerning the agers of this company and the Southern Pacific healthfulness of this city, circulated broadcast duction to the Washington courts. He had sat a and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio over the country, was brought up for discussion, and a resolution introduced by Dr. Lindsley adopted appointing a committee to investigate the causes for these statements and report at the next meeting. The chairman, Dr. Palmer, appointed on this committee Drs. Noble Young, Lindsley, Johnson, Prentiss, Shafer and Health Officer Towns-

This committee met to-day at the office of the latter on 41% street, for the purpose of collecting statistics with which to make up its report. It is well-known that Washington ranks as the very first among the healthy cities of the country which fact is recognized by boards of health and medical societies in other cities, and the purpose is to refute the slanders so widely circulated by some authoritative announcement of our best medical men. The reports industriously circulated, especially throughout the west, of the terrible effects of malarial diseases are for the most part exaggerations, as it is believed that even with the river flat nuisance this city compares favorably with other cities in relation to mortality from this disease. Malaria has been unusually prevalent all over the

country this year, especially in the west. The Christiancy Divorce Case.

THE COLORED HACKMAN'S IDENTIFICATION OF HIS FEMALE PASSENGER-HIS DRAMATIC MANNER. THE STAR of yesterday briefly stated that the colored hackman, Dennis Bland, was before the examiner in the Christiancy divorce case yesterday afternoon and identified Mrs. Christiancy as the lady he took from 311 D street, on Christmas day, 1879, to the St. James Hotel. Mrs. Christiancy as she entered the room, remarked that she came to be identified, but had been considering whether a substitute would not do as well, for she believed that the witness would pretend to iden-When Bland was called on to look at Mrs. Christiancy, he arose with somewhat of a dramatic manner, and remarking that he wished to make statement before looking at the lady, called on God to witness that he had come here to tell the whole truth, and not for the purpose of making trouble, and that he had not been hired for the purpose. Then turning to Mrs. Christiancy, he said: "This is the woman I took in my hack," and he said he had seen her at least three time since. He was subjected to close cross-examination, and said one reason he knew Mrs. Christianc to be the woman was because she had a very small waist and a very full bust; but he admitted that on the occasion referred to she wore a loose cloak concealing her figure. Bland had testified before that Mrs. Christancy was dressed in black with a brown veil concealing her features, but in this cross-examination he testified that she wore green

renders it unnecessary to rebut him. Coast Defences of the United States. IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CHIEF OF

derson's he was not questioned as to the woman being a short lady with light hair and eyes, and if

he did not reply that she was not, but that that was what they wanted him to say at the house in

the northern part of the city. The questions on this point he evaded answering. The counsel for

Mrs. Christancy claim that this cross examination

ENGINEERS, U. S. A. The report of Gen. H. C. Wright, chief of engineers, U.S.A., renews the recommendations made in many previous reports in favor of appropriations made for sea and lake coast defence. Nothing has been done for years in this direction, an has been done for years in this direction, and most of the forts are antiquated and utterly unfit to cope with modern ships of war. Gen. Wright points out that while Great Britain has spent millions in making and mounting 80 and 100 ton guns, we have not one such gun or an armored fort to put it in. He thinks fortifications and torpedoes the most enduring and least expensive methods of defence for our coasts. He asserts that Boston.

An appropriation of \$100,000 is asked for torpedoes to be stored in our fortifications and planted, in the advent of war; and another of \$200,000 is asked for preparing our most important fortifications for operating torpedo lines, construction of bomb-proof chambers, for electrical apparatus, subte-ranean galleries, etc. An increase of the number of men in the battalion of engineers is recom-mended, especially as the torpedo service calls for carefully trained men, who cannot be found by detail or volunteering in time of emergency.

week ago two masked men entered the North Bataw railroad office ai Franklin and Eutaw, and calling to the agent, Joel Hinkley, who had his back toward them, ordered him to hold up his hands. He turned around only to have thrust in his face a pistol, which almost immediately went off and killed him. The men fied, but were subsequently arrested. They admit it was they who entered the office, but say they intended only robbery. The pistol, they claim, was discharged unintentionally through over excitement. The men state that they are from Florida. The killing of the agent has created a profound sensation, and the culprits are not likely to receive much mercy. A MAN SHOT BY MASKED ROBBERS.-About

THE Western Union telegraph company has directed that all messages on business concerning the Garfield monument shall be sent free. The United States and American express companies forward all packages sent to the committee free